win and all [No. t.]

be starved out in a few days." Answer.

[Signed.] G. T. BRAUREGARD.

To L. P. WALKER:

OL P. WALKER

To L. P. WALKER.

We opened fire 4.30 minutes.

manifestations of a desire for a peaceful so-

lution of our difficulties exhibited by the

Administration at Washington, the mad men

and traitors at the South, with a recklessness

in keeping with their villainous purposes from

the commencement of their raid, refused to

allow the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, except

When they knew that the troops were to be

withdrawn from Fort Sumpter, and that the

Government at Washington was making no

war-like preparations, they were concentra-

ting large armies at Charleston and Pensacola,

and calling on each of the seceded States to

furnish 3,000 men each for active service!-

While Lincoln's Government has remained

perfectly quiet, " Tycoon " Davis' Government

has been levying war. They do not want

were both abandoned by the United States

Government, these desperate rebels would

march upon Washington. At this the South-

ern Secessionists are aiming, and to the awful

are driving the nation, reckless of conse-

quences. They are willing to see the Border

States converted into fields of carnage, and

them now have it to their hearts content !-

Let Fleets land all round the coast-let Fly-

battle, here a fire and there a fire, and upon

Another, and a more desperate fight is to

come off at Fort Pickens in Florida. The

Spoils is their God.

We have now had "a Government" six

weeks -- a government attaining to power,

upon the heels of one retiring, as corrupt, as

unpatriotic, and as infamous, as the Devi

ever attempted to originate for the rain of

man, or the damnation of souls. We have a

government attaining to power under circum-

stances demanding the prompted exercise of

the most disinterested patriotism, and he

highest order of Statesmanship. The wiole

country,-those for and against the new Ad-

ministration, have looked with the livelest in-

terest to what would be done, and what has

been accomplished? Nothing, nothing, save

a distribution of spoils to a third rate class

of men, bungry walves, freedom-shrickers,

and at mitigated blackguards, who followed

Mr. Lincoln on his foolish tour to Washing-

spoils first, the country last, is the maxim of

The Nashville Nominations

under Lincoln.

AUREGARD, Charleston:

CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861.

L. P. WALKER.

Teacher of Piano Porte and Singing. RESIDENCE AT THE HELMS HOUSE. CUMBERLAND STREET. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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Is I have imported these goods direct from England, I make the cash. tall and see.

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The Casks Walker's best Trace Chains;

The Advisor of the Casks of the Casks

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Ancrelle, Tenn. REMOVALI

UNION CLOTHING HALL H. MANN HAS REMOVED HIS ENTIRE

GAY STREET. SATURDAY, APRIL 80, 1861.

BANK OF KNOXVILLE. T ORGANIZED, WILL COMMENCE Southern Confederacy :

4 0 S FES TESTED IN ACCIDENTAL FIRES. has been kept up. AMES C. MOSES IS AGENT FOR Farrell, Herring & Co's, celebrated "Champion" F Burgler Proof SAFE, at Manufacturer's Prices orly four hundred of these Safes have passed as

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY. CHE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ERECT-ed a NEW AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING, adja-cht to the Piedmont House, and the Phoenix Foundry, is repared to manufacture all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TOOLS AND MACHINERY. er been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, at the late Fair of the Lynchburg Agricultural and Mechanical Seciety for the best Horse Power and Ploughs, flatter themselves that their work will give entire satisfaction, and that the farmers would prefer to buy articles of Southern mfactury, under a pro er guarante E. H. SHEPHERD & CO.

Lynchburg, Va FALL. 1860. WINTER.

THE MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF DRESS & FANCY GOODS

WILL PRACTICE IN THE VARIOUS
Gourts of Knox and adjoining countries. June 16-tf EVER exhibited in Knoxville, can COWAN, DICKINSON & CO'S.

MACHINERY. THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING THE The west side of Raifrond and south end of the pool to the west side of Raifrond and south end of the pool to the proprietor is propared with a good house and good rooms to accommodate the profile with as good as any House in East P. Asset. W. A. CAMP. gency for furnishing Portable and Stationary Steam ics. French Bure Mill Stones, Dutch Bolting Cloths, Co.a. Sash, Door and Blind Machinery, Woodworth's uniet's Planeing Machines, and Tyler's celebrated WATER-WHEELS.

will furnish the above named Machinery at manufacturer's prices, with freight and exchange asiled.

One of Tyler's Wheels may be seen in operation at the Mill of W. B. Kennedy, in this city, and from the high testimonials awarded it in other parts of the Union, where it is extensively used. I would respectfully call the attention of Mill owners in East Tennessee to its merits.

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DARBER-ROOM. Single Rooms 50 Cents per Day. DAVID SCAGGS would respectfully inform the public that he has recently removed from City Hall Square, Corner of Frankfort Street, his old stand, and is now occupying the room formerly oc-cupied by the Bank of Knoxville. Being now better st-nated, in a handsomely furnished r om, he is ready at all times to give ample satisfaction to all persons wishing any thing done in his line of business. Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refeated. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached the Hotel. N.B. Beware of Runners and Hackmen e my we are tell. R. FRENCH,

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tocks, Grubbing Hoes, Field Hoes, Forks, Shovels les. Chains. All cheaper than ever before sold in this ket. [apr7] T. G. RAWLINS. M. MePHERSON & CO., WILL Take in payment of debts due them, all the solvent Bank of Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, North and South na. Georgia and Alabama. (decl.66.) O FOR GOLD AND SILVER .--- HOW

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Buck, Columbus, Miss.; Hon. Joel Berry, Mississippi; Dr.
J. E. W. Cowell, Helena, Ky.; Dr. J. M. King, M.D. Murfreesboro', Tean.; Dr. Norfleet, M.D., Port Royal, Ky.; Dr.
Sayles, M.D., Ripley, Mo.; Dr. Dillard, M.D., Chicago, Ill.;
Peterson Tanner, Athens, Ala; Rev. J. B. Graves, Nashvilla, Tean.; Col. John M'Mhee, Dulton, Ga.; M. L. Berry,
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Müllersenborg', Tean., Jan. I. 1860. o make it easy and cheap. Send a 3 cent stamp t full particulars how to obtain wealth. Address S. HANKINSON, Chemist, No. 75 West Thirteenth St., New York City, ints wanted.

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By J. SKILLIM HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA B. HEARTWELL, President, Grac. Fairchild, Secretary [july21-ly

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Lane's Oils and Vermifuge, and all other popular patent medicines, in store at JACKSON'S.

for cuasion of mancroon must give the Por and State to which the paper has been as Rotes of Advertising

NOXVILLE WHIG -KNOXVILLE, TENN .

on the eve of a crisis Juck as our ountry has never known. The air is thick with rumors of war, the papers are full of the ame, and the whole land resounds with warlike preparatione! One engagement has been had, and we give the result to our readers, as we find it in the Richmond Whig, forwarded from Charleston by parties friendly to the

CHARLESTON, April 12 .- The ball has opened! War is inaugu. ated! The batter-ies on Sullivan's Island, Morris's Island and other points opened fire on Fort Sumter this morning at 4 o'clock. The fire has been returned by the Fort and a brisk cannonading No information has been received from sea

The militia are under arms, and the whole opulation of Charleston are on the street, and filling every available space about the harbor from which the exciting scene may be The firing has continued all day without Two of Sumter's guus have

been silenced and it is reported that a break has been made in the Southeast wall. Major Anderson's reply to Gen. Beaure-gard's demand for surrender was, that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted, if he was not reinforced. Not a casualty has as yet happened to any f the Confederate troops.

Of the nineteen batteries in position, only

der are held in reserve for the expected fleet. Two thousand men arrived in the city this and the neighboring fortifications. [SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Bombardment Continues-The Fonting Battery-Reported Arival of War Vessels. CHARLESTON, April 12 .- The bombardment continues. The Floating battery and Steppins battery are opening freely, and Sumter returning their fire. It is reported that three vesses of war are outside of the bar. THIRD DISPATCH.

Suspension of the Bombardment, to be caumed in the Morning-Ouly two Men onoded-Arrival of War Vessels Con-tmed. CHARLESTON, April 12 .- The firing break in the might, to be resumed at day-break in the morning, unless an attempt is made during the night to reinforce the Fort, to repel which ample arrangements have been The Confederate troops have worked their

guns admirably. Only two men have been wounded during the day. The Pawnee, Harriet Lane and a third namer are reported off the bar. Troops are arriving by every train. [FOURTH DISPATCH.] CHARLESTON, April 12 .- (Late at Night)-

The bombardment is still going on, every twenty minutes, from mortars. Major An derson is supposed to be resting his men for The three vessels outside the bar cannot get in, the sea being very rough. Now, we wish the candid and impartial renders to understand, that MAJ. ANDERSON in charge of the Fort, with a command of only eighty soldiers, was denied fuel and provisions, and that his Government, as in honor and duty bound to do, had ordered Ves- Government has sent supplies of food to the sels round there to supply him, but the Reb- men there. In doing so, the Government has els, with a command of 7,000 men made the done no more than duty and common humanattack before his supplies arrived. They ity required. If this act is treated as a cause one lies will be circulated for effect in the will be, the attack will be repelled, by sea South, we will give the afficial correspon- and land, and the true people of the whole dence between the so-called War Depart- country, North and South, will condemn the ment at Montgomery, and the Rebel General authorities of the Southern Mobs who make in the Tory Harbor of Charleston. This cor- such attacks, and will applaud the Governrespondence grew out of the formal notifica- ment for its efforts to sustain our national tion of the Government at Washington, that | honor.

[No. 1.] Gen. Beauregard's Dispatch to the Sec-CHARLESTON, April 8, 1861. To L. P. WALKER:

it would attempt to furnish the Fort with

provisions, a promise being out that due no-

tice of any step of the kind would be giv-

DEAR SIR :- An authorized messenger from Lincoln has just informed Govrenor Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter, "peacably, if they can, forcibly if they must." [Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.] Reply of the Secretary of War to Gen. Beareguard. MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to nment, to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its enacualion; and it his is refused proceed in such manner as you

may determine, to reduce it. Answer. L. P. WALKER. [Signed.] [No. 3.] Gen. Beauregard to the Secretary of

CHARLESTON, April 10, 1861. To L. P. WALKER: The demand will be made to-morrow, G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier General

[No. 4.] MONTGOMERY, April 10, 1861. To Gen. BEAUREGARD, Charleston : Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an earlier hour. [Signed.] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 5.] Gos. Scaurogard to the Secretary CHARLESTON, April 10, 1851. To L. P. WALKER: ons are special for twelve o'clock.
d.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6:] To the Secretary of War. CHARLESTON, April 11, 1861. Demand sent at 3 o'clock. Allowed till G. T. BEAUEEGARD

on that occasion. In ers, and the expens of nsidered, there wil Major Anderson replies:—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and of my obligation to my Government prevent my compliance." He have not sought and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.

[Sequence of the communication of the c

think any East Tens

Morretary of War to Gen. Beauregard.
Monreomeny, April 11, 1861.
To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: l ty meeting in the To Gen. Brauregard, Charleston:

We do not desire needlessly to bombard
Fort Sumpter, if Major Anderson will state
the time at which, as indicated by him, he
will evacuate, and agree that, in the meantime; will not use his guns against us, unless
ours should be employed against Fort Sumpter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this, or its container,
he refused, reduce the Fort, as your judgment
decides to be most practicable.

L. P. WALEER.

April 12, 1761. voted for by a majority of her fitisens. We He would not consent. I will write re before the country as an INDEPENDENT GANDIDATE, asking an election at the G. T. BEAUREGARD. hands of the people, because of the princieles we represent. Old parties have disbanled, and with them we propose to do away War. CHARLESTON, April 12th 1861. ters in Tennessee are not prepared to do this [Signed,] G. T. BEAUREGARD. Now, the naked truth is, emboldened by the

we have no desire to be elected by them, to any office whatever. We have no pecuniary means with which to buy up presses, influential men, or votes, and if we had, we should scorn to use them at Washington to acknowledge the right of OLD CLAY WEIG doctrine that we have advo-Secession. They resolved to push matters : cated in our paper for the last twenty-two to a collision of arms. They had to being on years, are our sentiments now. The Know a fight or sink to political oblivion. The sad Norming creed that we have beretofore advospectacle is therefore presented to the world, cated in our paper, is still our creed. The Utof a corrupt, thieving, defeated political par- TRA UNION SPATIMENTS we have taught, for ty, plunging the whole country into a civil the last twelve months, and our hostile teach-

of consequences to the country, they deter- feated than to be elected under false preten-

mined to bring about a collision of arms .- ces. Sensation News Items. The frauds and abuses put upon the people through the agency of telegraphic dispatches, is outrageous, and ought not to be tolerated any longer. They are not only deceiving, but they are bringing the newspapers publishing them into disrepute, and the telegraph wires into contemat. No one ha iws when to balieve any dispetch de gran, r how much to believe. We would not of their infamous lies, and their partizan misrepresentations. They are an insult to truth; result of a servile as well as a civil war, they a fraud upon the public, and a dishonor to the Press. The people of all classes look to the Press for light and truth, and they have a the whole country irretrievably ruined, to A paper that would keep the people in the ance and the ratification of the French congratify their undoly ambition. We say let dark by publishing dispatches known and proven to be false, should be kicked out of

ing Artillery and Regulars be landed in their We give these dispatches, when we are piney woods, and let them have battle upon wanting faith in them, because we are anx ious to give the people all we can in the way them and their wicked allies rests the responof news, but we warn the people against all sibilities of the consequences, whatever they

We Appreciate and Thank. Our thanks are due, and we now most friends, in various States, North and South, who, during several months past, and even made the first assault, and as a hundred and for an attack upon an unarmed vessel, as it . Yet, so generously labor to extend the circulation of our paper. The additional names enthree months, have in number exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and they have cession. Coon the appreciation of our paper, by an independent public, we alone depend, and not upon the State or General Gov-Vernment. The business of this periodical, during the life time of its present proprietor, will be to make war upon midnight assassins, the hateful monster of Intemperance, the treacherous advocate of Secession, the villainous Abolitionist, and all other bantlings of the Devil. Relying upon the real people, who love liberty and Independence, we renew our thanks to those who are getting up clubs for our paper, and we promise them that we will continue in our march against villainy and corruption.

Latest War News! A dispatch to a gentleman in this city, dated Lynchburg, 12 o'clock at night, Thursday 11th, states that the fighting had not then commenced at Charleston, but was hourly exton, and heard him proclaim at every Deput, pe ted. Gov. Pickens had ordered Maj. Anand cake-stand on his route, that " nobody is DERSON to quit the Fort at I o'clock the evenhurt, there is nothing wrong." This march ing before, or he would commence the atof Mr. Lincoln, and the accompanying swarm tack. The war steamers of the U. S. Goved Atilla doen to the sack and robbery of to furnish Anderson, as they will do, and Rome, crying our as they advanced, "there is ought to do, or die in the attempt, the conflict

nothing wrong-there is no one hurt." The will come en. Nigger's rights! Seriously, we doubt wheth. for home, while their bogus government reer the state of the country has engaged one gard it as a cause of war!

surprised if the Barngate pirates who escap. sion. This done, the Government would have ed into the swamps of a Southern Confeder. to treat with them, and treat with any faction acy, at the breaking up of a den of thieres of a State that might hereafter secrede! under Buchanan, turn out to have been honest men, compared with the negro worshipers "TREASON."-We call attention to the first

glad to see the subject brought before the Most of the counties in this State have aplegal profession. Public opinion will not yet pointed Delegates to a Convention to be held force the Judges of our State, to charge the in Nashville, the first week in next month, to law to every Grand Jury, respecting Treason. Judges acting under oath, should charge it. nominate a candidate to be supported by the Union men of the State for Governor. We Grand Jurors should make presentments, for they too are acting under oath, and all who are enquired of to know, if we expect the

Southern Pacific Railroad-Dr.

of it in. We have called spon the

- Fewlkes. The following letter from Dr. Fowlkes gives important information and useful advice to old party machinery, and let every man assert to induce every one ir terested in this great his independence. If a majority of the vo- enterprise to make one more effort to place it beyond the reach of all future contingencies. The delay of the last Congress to meet the popular desires for an appropriation to aid its surround the country, and the disgraceful po the secessionists, have all contributed to s in such a way. We shall not offer any man should be promptly met and remedied. The iquor for his rote, nor do we war any friend | mode proposed at the recent meeting of stockin the State to treat for us, to as much as one bolders in this city seems the easiest way of

construction : the monetary difficulties which sition into which Texas has been forced by crisis in the affairs of the company which upon terms that would be dishonorable and spoonful of ordent spirits. We need no apolodisgraceful to the Government. They sought gies made in other sections of the State, for We therefore commend the expositions of Dr. any extreme views we may entertain. The Fowlkes to the attention of those interested. with the hope that his advice may be promptly acted upon, as it seems to point to the only comse that can be taken under the peculiar ircumstances in which the company is in-

To the Editor of the Louisville Journal : Мамрыя, Тами., April 2, 1861. GENTLEMEN :- I returned last night from New Orleans, and take pleasure in giving you war, with the hope of regaining the power ings concerning the herisy of Secession, are some of the results of our visit. I inclose an and patronage they have lost by unparalleled all, with us, well Digested articles or ro- outline of the Hon. V. K. Stevenson's address rascality, unequalled corruption, and undis- LITIDAL PAITH, and will so remain to the end to the stockholders which was well received. guised treason. War is the last resort of these of our career. We are thus explicit, because the additional purchase of stock as recombad men, and their last hope. They have we do not wish to decieve any man, or to sail mended by the Louisville meeting of stockmorning, and embarked for Morriss' Island staked their all upon the issue, and reckless under false colors. We had rather be dethe assurance of our President and Directors that all who pay will be protected, and all who do not must give up the enterprise. The road cannot be built without money, and it stockholders refuse or now neglect to supply it, it is a virtual abandonment of it. Our largest and best stockholders, when I left New Orleans, were zealously and cheerfully responding, satisfied that the best interests o the company and themselves were to lop off all who have not the disposition or the means to duly sustain and keep up this enterprise.

Col. Stevenson assumes the one dollar per share upon the 460,000 shares of stock invested in the unsold stock will yield a sum suffic-tent, what the means of the company, to finish and complete fifty or more miles of road, making in all seventy-five miles, and this will yield a large yearly income, and with this income the road and lands of the company will enable them to construct the road across given to the company and though we fail finally to have the contracts with Messrs. E. de Bellot des Minieres, Brothers, & Co., and associates ratified. He, however, with others, right to expect both through that channel. still confidently oxpects Government assisttracts referred to.

Nothing but the times has made this call

upon our stockholders necessary, and now really indispensable; and has created an exigency not to be avoided. If the call is not esponded to our interests must be satrificed. This fact is verily so. A part of our sharenolders refuse to advance money unless all advance, and unless all do the benefits of this stupendous project must enure to "the few" well and able to meet its necessities now.— Many have their attention directed to the sacrifice and purchase of our road and franchises. There is no lack of buyers. "The cheerfully tender them, the host of kind purchase for such as shall pay, unless nearly few" who do not pay require a sale and reall shall pay up. To this policy our President and Directory are pledged, for without such pledges none will pay and all would be sacri-ced as a whole. Now let us examine the effects of this policy to those who pay, and tered upon our list, during the past when they are well understood, all able to pay will certainly do so, I think. We have 460 .-000 shares of stock with \$5 per share paid thereon, making \$2,300,000 of capital stock. thribled those who have withdrawn, on ac- We have a large and valuable property, count of our opposition to the treason of Se- worth nearly this sum, and perspectively the whole of it. Now suppose that only 200,000 shares pay up the \$1, making \$200,000 in cash, and the balance of stock be cut off, say 260,-000 shares, out of the total 460,000, the effect will be to give this property and all the rights and franchises of the company to the 200,000 titate, or some one of the Judges or Justices shares which have paid. The stock then beshares which have paid. The stock then becomes theirs at once, worth in property \$10 a
share, and if sold for that will produce by a
resale of the 260,000 shares cut off the sum
seven years, and fined not exceeding one of \$2,600,000, leaving a company with all the present property, and this fund to go on with the work. But if sold at present prices it will yield \$1,300,000 as a fund without more stock than we now have out, and this fund,

in the judgment of President Stevenson, prove

sufficient to build the road to the Pacific

ocean, with the munificent land grants of

Texas to aid it.

All who can ought to pay. All who are few" willing to pay to incur burdens to give them protection. Money must come, and from all, not a part. Justice requires this. Justice makes us pay our debts. Justice to Texas and her people demands the property of the second se "The few " cannot pay and progress, if their associates refuse or neglect to meet this exigency; they must, however reluctant and painful, separate and units with those who separate and unite with those who can & will aid to "push on the column." Once before, this company became entangled, when of low-flung negro-worshiping office-seekers, crnment were hourly expected; and, as matbrings to mind the Northern hive that follow. ter of course, upon their arrival and attempt and promptly responded to. It produced a fund not exceeding the sum of \$150,000 to-wards a debt, increased by expenses to some \$800,000. This fund of \$150,000 protected the company from sale and sacrifice, the stock then largely exceeded the property of the the swarm of partizans, who elected Lincoln, and who now besiege him at Washington.

Plunder is the leading idea at the White House, and the character of the political mendicants who swarm around that fallen Commissioners, and that he could only give then largely exceeded the property of the company, and it was reduced to a sum below the value of the company's property, and by active exertions and persevering efforts, would not be received by the Government, as whole debt of the company: sales of sometiment, is that of a low form.

Commissioners Rejected.

Secretary Seward notified the Southern the value of the company's property, and by active exertions and persevering efforts, would not be received by the Government, as whole debt of the company: sales of sometiments are considered. tributed to free and disembarrass the company, hour of the serious thought of the President and his Cabinet, in the six weeks they have been in power. We shall not be at all superiors, would be to admit the right of Secessurprised if the Barnagate pirates with the serious thought of the State, he is guilto ready to pay and assist in the crisis, are those who bought the \$650,000 of stocks after its reduction. Those who paid or loaned the strength of Secessurprised if the Barnagate pirates with the serious thought of the State, he is guilto ready to pay and assist in the crisis, are those who bought the \$650,000 of stocks after its reduction. Those who paid or loaned the say not more than five years. fifty cents per share generally seem to feel that to assist to pay the then debts was to

construct the road. To pay the debts then, "the few had to do;" to meet this crisis "the few" must do it again; the supine and in-different must give place to parties who have the will and the means; it is a delusion to of a series of articles on this subject, by a sensible man, and a good lawyer. We are Railroad will build itself, and the sooner those who expect it wake up to the fact, the those who expect it wake up to the fact, the individuals committed acts of treason against better for the enterprise and their own in-

The fewer who pay, the greater is their advantage pecuniarily. Before I left New Orleans the large holders of stock present at the meeting on the 25th ult., became sensible of the soundness, necessity, and benefit to themselves and the enterprise of Col. V. K. Stevensol's policy; they were cheerful responding

fort.—[See 3d section of the 2d article of the Constitution of the United States. If a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable purpose of those who perform any part, however mote from the scene of action, and who are leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors, but there must be an actual assemblage of men for a treasonable purose to constitute a levying of war .- [See Story's Commentary on the Constitution, vol. 3, sec. 1790 & 1794, 2d volume of condensed reports. Exparte Bollman & Swartwout .-Any force connected with the intention will ock, page 49. War is not only an act

constitute the crime of levying war .- [Last ute and condition. For nations are said to at war not only when their armies are cutraged, so as to be in the very act of centention, but also when they have any matter of controversy or dispute subsisting between them, which they are determined to decide by the use of force, and have declared publicly or by their acts to so determine it by force .-Bovier's Diet. volume 2, page 619; see Cox's Digest, page 758, referring to the case of Bas vs. Turgey, 4 Dallas 37. War is that which takes place between nations or sovereigns, and which is carried on in the name of the oublic power, and by its order.-[Vatals law of Nations, book 3d, chap 1, page 290. He who is foremost in taking up arms and attacks a nation that lived in peace with him,

wayes offence war .- [See Val.'s law of na-tions, page 293. The sovreign is the real author of war, which is carried on in his name It is a point of the public news and history of the present day, that the Governors and Executive and branches of the States of South Carolina Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Lousians, and Texas, has levied war against the United States; they have by force, under the alleged authority of their respective States. seized and taken the property of the United States, taken her forts, arsenals, and muniions of war by force, declared themselves independent of the United States, and that they will resist the force of the United States by force. They have violated the Constitution of the United States, and set up an independent Government, and formed new alliancesthey and their citizens are, by the rules of the laws of nations, enemies to the United States. And giving aid to the enemies of the United States, is declared to be treason against the United States. Shipping munitions of war to the enemies of the United States is giving aid

and comfort.—[See the act of Parliament 25, Edward the3d, chapt. 2, sec. 3, 4 Blackstone's om., pages 81 & 82. Levying war against he King in his realm, adhering to his eneties, giving them aid and comfort, was dearticle of the Constitution of the United ates, is a substantial copy of the above reted act of Parliament. Under that statute, the against them, is levying of war .- 4 Bik's. agent of President Lincoln. Com., page 82. Giving intelligence, sending rovisions to the edemi-s, selling them arms, reacherously surrendering fortresses, was all rets of treason, under said act of Parliament. 1-4 Blackstone's Com., page 83. The defendint's intention to procure provisions for the enemy by uniting with him in acts of hostilito against the citizens of the Unitdd States. Lis progress towards the shores would have been an overt act of treason against the U.

-Pryor, 3 Washington's Report, 234. The definition of treason is a technical term, and is reasonable to suppose that it is used in that instrument in the same sense in which it was understood in England, and in this country, to have been used in the statute 25, Edward 3d, from which it was borrowed. -2d Burr's trial, page 402. Not only persons who bear arms, but those who assist otherwise, are among those that levy war, as recruiting officers, who never go to camp, or Commissaries who make purchases for the

rebel army .-- 4 Cranch, 470. By an act of Congress, passed the 30th of April, 1790, treason against the United States is made punishable with death, by the 3d section of said act. Every person or persons having a knowledge of the commision of any treason, and shall conceal, and not as soon as may be disclose and make to any resistance of a warlike character that known the same to the President of the Uni-Led States, or some of the Judges thereof or the Fort. This statement is generally creditto the President or Governor of a particular Etate, or some one of the Judges or Justices thereof, such person or persons on conviction dispatch from Charleston, stating that a fleet thousand dollars.

Each State in the Union is sovereign in regard to her reserved rights, and all rights are reserved except those which are ceded to the United States by the Federal Constitu-tion. Hence, an individual State, may by her legislatton decree what shall be treason against such State. The State of Tennessee. by her legislation has declared what shall constitute treason against the State of Tenable and will not, ought not to expect "the nessee. Section of her Code 4743 declares treason against the State of Tennessee to be 1st. Taking a commission from and under the authority of the enemies of the State, or

Government thereof. 3. Knowingly or wittingly aiding or asserting any enemies at open war against the State or United States by joining their armies, by enlisting, or procuring, or persuading others to enlist for that purpose. By furnishing such armies with ammunition, provision, or any other article for their aid or comfort. 4. Forming or being in any wise concerned in forming any combination plot or con-spiracy for betraying the State or United States into the hands or power of any for-

eign enemy.
5. Giving or sending any intelligence to the enemies of the State for that purpose. Seccnemies of the State for that purpose. Section 4744 provides that any person convicted, &c., shall suffer imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than ten years, nor more tervention of France was passed. than twenty years. Section 4745 declares temple, is that of a low-flung set of scaven. them an audience as private gentlemen. This gers, seeking bread and meat in the name of they regarded as a decisive answer, and left Nigger's rights! Seriously, we doubt wheth for home, while their bogus government reney General, or Judge of the State, he is guil-

Thus stands the laws of Tennessee in and over the jurisdiction of the State of Tennessee in regard to treason against the United States and the State of Tennessee. The States of South Carolina, Georgia Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisians is in a state of rebellion, and in their sovereign

capacity are traitors to the United States, and each of their respective Executives, have as nemies of the United States. Still with this

WANT WHISKERS ANT A MOUSTACHE? WARTA MOUSTACHE LLINGHAM'S

LHBRATED 部的に置いる自由的 or the Whiskers and Hair.

In Convention Saturday, the following recolution, the eighth of the majority report, was adopted without division:

8. The people of Virginia recognize the American principle that government is found-

ed in the consent of the governed, and the right of the reople of the several States of this Union, for just causes, to withdraw from their association under the Federal Government with the people of the other States, and to erect new governments for their better security, and they will never consent that the power, which is to part their power. shall be exerted for the purpose of subjugating the people of such Sintes to the federal nu-

When taken up, Mr. Carlile moved to strike out, with a view to insert an amendment of a very different character. This motion was jost by a vote of 114 to 23. After reveral other motions to amend were made and lost, the resolution as reported above was adopted without a division. We may therefore safely infer that it embodies the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the Convention. It is so worded as to avoid characterizing the right of withdrawal -i. c., whether it be rev-olutionary or constitutional-leaving to each gentleman the pleasure of cherishing his own crotchet and travelling his own road. But as to the result—the grand result—that each State has the right of withdrawal—that commands the assent of the assembled sovereignty of the State .- Richmond Whig.

TELEGRAMS.

From Charleston-War Regarded Immi-nent-Volunteers Called for. CHARLESTON, April 9 .- It is now known that war impends. The Government has called on each State of the Confederacy for three thousand volunteers, except Florida, whose quota is fixed at fifteen hundred.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9th .- The Charleston prespondent of the New York Times, under date of yesterday, says everything is prepared for action. Vessels have been ordered to keep out of the range of fire between Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumpter. The floating battery is to be moved this evening to a point near Fort Sumpter. A house has been blown up near one of the batteries to clear the way. istness has been suspended and intense ex-

Private advices received here this morning give nothin; confirmatory of these stat-

Another Account Fort Sumpler to be Belinforced Vessels Arrived at Charles-Government of their intention to supply Fort to resist the king's forces, by defending a cas- Sumpter with provisious, &c., through au

The correspondent of the New York Herald states positively that Lieut. Talbot conveyed instructions to Major Anderson that the Gorernment would supply him forthwith, and that in the event the vessels performing that duty were fired upon, he should open his bat-teries, and the Government would sustain him at every bazard. The Herald adds, that at least it is determined to enforce the laws, and do it vigorously, but a st in an aggressive

When the Government determined some days ago to order Maj. Anderson out of the fort, it was on the condition that the fort and the property in it should not be molested, but allowed to remain as it was. The authorities of the Confederate States would not agree to this, but manifested a disposition to get posession of the fort and property therein. The Government would not submit to such humiliation, and it was immediately determined to keep Maj. Anderson in the fort, and supply him with provisions forthwith. A portion of the fleet which left New York last night, will reach Charleston to-morrow for that purpose. The fleet will not approach Charleston with a hostile intent; but, in view of the great military preparations around Fort Sumpter, sup-ply ressels will go prepared to reply promptly may be offered to their peaceful approach to

city were put under arms at midnight last night. It also states that Lieut. Talbot had left for Washington, being denied the privi-lege of going back to Fort Sumpter. There is no doubt that a large portion of the troops are destined for Texas, while the

greater portion of the fleet is destined for Forts Sumpter and Pickens. Later from Europe. NEW YORE, April 9 .- The steomship Per-

sia, from Liverpool the 30th has arrived. The markets are unchanged.

There are warlike rumors from Italy and United States, and expressed the fervent ho of an adjustment, but whatever is done should Warlike rumors continue to circulate in Paris. The concentration of Austrian troops attracted considerable attention, although it

was asserted that the movement was merely cfensive.
There were vague ramors that Lord Cowley and demanded of the French Government exisnations concerning the expedition to Abyssinia and the annexation of territory.

The discussion of the Roman question had closed in the Italian Chambers. Count Ca-

rvention of France was passe . New York, April 9.—The transport steamers Baltic and Illinois went to sea this morn-

PERSACOLA, April 8 .- The mechanics in the Warrington Navy Yard are said to be disatis-fied on account of the non-payment of their

From New Orlean New Ontwars, April 9.—A war steamer dis-guised was seen Monday night, reconnoitering the mouth of the Mississippi. New ORLEANS, April 9.—Advices from Havana the 4th, mention the sailing of three more ships for St. Domingo.

Da. BROWNLOW:—Several cases, involving questions upon all the provisions of the late relief laws, have been dispensed of, by the Supreme Court, now held at Jackson, and deciared to be unconstitutional.